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HARDEST

TREES,

PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

"HOW TO GROW THEM."

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STRAND'S NURSERY

1905

CATALOGUE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GEO. W. STRAND.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.

We Supply the Best FOR THE LEAST MONEY

Because we employ no agents, but do a direct business with our customers. 2d. We are located 50 miles north of St. Paul and hence

grow only the hardest and best varieties. 3d. We guarantee satisfaction.



Our Customer's Success

is the foundation of ours, and it is our great endeavor to satisfy all who do business with us. Should you choose

to favor us with an order we are confident that our stock, prices and business methods will commend themselves.

Special Discounts ON EARLY AND CLUB ORDERS

Orders are filled in rotation as received, but as a special inducement for customers to send in early orders, a discount of 5 per cent will be allowed on cash orders booked before March 1. Where neighbors club together in purchasing stock we allow the club raiser a 10 per cent premium on all orders sent in to be shipped together.

PRICES AND TERMS.

Cash before shipment or satisfactory reference. We will ship stock C. O. D. when one-fourth of price accompanies order. These prices are free on board cars at this place. 5 furnished at 10 rates, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000. Special prices quoted on large orders.

GUARANTEE.

The thoughtful purchaser will recognize the fact that conditions after shipment are entirely beyond our control, but we exercise the greatest care to have all stock reach customers in good condition and true to name. Should any prove otherwise, we will cheerfully rectify all just demands, where possible, if reported at once. In no case are we liable for more than the original purchase price.

Our Nursery is Inspected Annually by the State Entomologist

Copy of certificate accompanies each shipment.

Geo. W. Strand, Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Enclosed find \$..... for
which please ship the following stock by **Freight, Express, Mail** to

Name

Post Office.....

County..... State.....

R. R. Station.....Co.....

In case we are sold out of some size or variety, please state whether we shall return the money or fill with some equally desirable kind.

SEND US THE NAMES

of a few of your friends who would appreciate a copy of this catalogue and we will add something to your order that will please you.

YOU SHOULD READ

Farm, Stock and Home. The best farm journal for the people of the Northwest, covering all subjects of interest to the majority in a practical and concise manner. Geo. W. Strand, the proprietor of this nursery is horticultural editor. 50c per year, free with a \$5 order when requested.

AND JOIN THE

Minn. State Hort. Society This entitles you to their monthly magazine, **The Minnesota Horticulturist**, and a bound annual report of some 500 pages of choice reading. Membership fee \$1 per year, or free for a \$10 order, when requested.



SOME THINGS You Should Know About Nursery Stock

Varieties differ much in their behavior on the various soils and under differing conditions, but we have endeavored to make our descriptions plain, concise and free from misleading statements. Those listed are the hardest and most satisfactory for Northern planters. We cater to the Northwest trade exclusively, and it is our endeavor not only to supply the best of stock at a reasonable price, but to do all in our power to have our customers succeed in growing it. We will be pleased to reply to questions and give suggestions at any time.

Early Orders. Remember that we are very busy at shipping time—we must rush out all of our orders in a few days, and hence cannot give correspondence as careful attention at that time. "The early bird gets the worm," for we have more complete assortments to select from, and the advantage to us is so great that we offer a special discount of 5 per cent as well.

Delays. If stock has been shipped and you do not receive it in due season, advise your agent to trace same and notify us and we will have it traced also. We pack all freight shipments well, so they will stand at least two weeks without injury.

Care of Stock When Received. Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once, and either place them in a rather damp cellar or else "heel" them in the ground in some cool, moist place, until you are ready to plant.

If Stock Appears Rather Dry when received, or if the weather or ground is unfavorable, it will generally be best not to plant at once, but let it remain heeled in or buried in moist ground until prospects improve, or for a few days. By this method of handling, a much better stand of all kinds of nursery stock will be obtained, especially strawberries.

Frozen Stock. Should any stock be received in a frozen condition, place in a cellar or some rather moist place where it will thaw out gradually, and do not unpack until frost is out of the trees.

"Amateur Fruit Growing," by Prof. S. B. Green. Prepared for and used as a text book at the School of Agriculture. Just what you need as a guide to successful fruit-growing. Send postpaid for 50 cts. Or free, when requested, for \$5 order.

Fall Shipments When received in the fall, a trench should be dug deep enough and sloping so that all trees can be entirely covered. The bundles should be cut open and all straw or moss removed. The earth should be made firm about the trees and moist if not. After the ground is frozen, cover with enough straw or litter to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. **It is a good plan to get stock in the fall** if proper care is given to heeling in. Evergreens and strawberries should not be shipped in the fall.

SOME INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS.

When to Plant. All hardy plants that start into growth from the root very early, may be planted to advantage in the fall. Bulbs, such as lilies or tulips, hardy herbaceous plants, raspberries and blackberries, come under this head. But others than these it would be found far better to plant early in the spring after the ground is in good working condition.

Manuring. In most of our soils in this section we would not advise plowing under manure in the spring, or placing it in the holes dug, but rather apply it as a top dressing around the trees. The soil is usually rich enough for most of our fruit trees. After they begin to bear is the time to apply it; applying it late in the fall as a mulch for winter protection and working it into the soil the following season.

Prepare Ground thoroughly before planting. Keep grass out and do not plant in sod. When necessary to plant in sod, as in a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of three feet or so, keeping the ground well mulched or cultivated.

Cultivation and Mulching. We believe in thorough, continued cultivation of the orchard or fruit garden for the Northwest; applying strawy manure or straw and leaving it as a mulch induces the formation of surface roots, and if neglected afterwards the trees suffer more from severe drouth and hard winters.

Pruning. Before setting, remove broken roots and nip back the others. About one-half of the previous season's growth on all branches except the leader should be cut off. This gives a well-balanced tree in top and roots. Large street trees do best when trimmed to a pole or only short spurs left at the top. After-pruning should consist in pinching back or cutting out interfering or damaged limbs, aiming to form a symmetrical tree. When large limbs must be removed, do it while the tree is dormant and wax over the wound. June is also a good time to prune, as wounds then heal over very soon. In this section all fruit trees should be branched low —12 to 24 inches from the ground, and pruned very little.

How to Plant. Make a th'n mud in a pail or box and place the roots in same before setting. This is much better than applying water in the hole or to the tree after planting. Tramp the ground very firm about the roots, leaving only an inch or so of the surface soil loose. Do not mound up the ground about the tree, but leave it level or dished towards it. A plant properly set cannot be pulled up without spoiling it.

Deep Setting. Trees should, as a rule, be set a little deeper than they originally grew in the nursery, and on lighter soils they should be set deeper than on heavy soils. The seedling roots on which some of our trees are grafted are unreliable, and for th s reason many of our fruit trees die. We believe in deep setting of all trees suffering from root killing, such as apples, cherries and plums (when not on native or their own roots) as this induces the tree to root from above the graft and it soon becomes on its own roots which are perfectly hardy. Trees not over two years of age root most readily. Some varieties root more readily than others and hence the difference in hardiness.

Apple Culture in the North.

For commercial purposes the higher elevations and northern slopes have a decided advantage, but for ordinary purposes the orchard should be placed near the house. On our prairies or exposed situations they should be protected with a windbreak



on the south and west sides to check the force and aridity of summer winds. There are many paying orchards north of us in Manitoba, which should encourage planters in less favorable locations throughout the northwest to at least give some of our hardiest varieties a fair trial.

"The Fruitman." Subscribe for it. An up-to-date monthly publication devoted to Northern horticulture. 50c a year. Free for a \$5 order, when requested.

Planting. The plan of planting that we practice and that commends itself as one of the best for the average planter, is to set in rows north and south, about 35 feet or more apart, trees from 14 to 20 feet apart in the row. Spreading growers should be set further apart than others. Between the trees in the same row may be planted currants, gooseberries, pie plant, etc. The plots between give a nice space for the small fruits, garden, corn or potatoes. When planted in this manner we have an opportunity of renewing the orchard by setting a row between later. Furthermore the trees are not as liable to be neglected, and more interest will be taken in the garden.

Varieties. Many purchasers are prejudiced against crooked trees, and hence we wish to say that if you desire straight, pretty ones, buy only those termed upright growers. Spreading growers are invariably crooked growers in the nursery and many of our hardiest varieties belong to this class. They have stronger crotches, not liable to split down and also protect their own trunks better. These do not make as nice looking trees, and hence many firms do not grow or push the sale of them.

Size of Tree The kind of tree that delights the average buyer is one with a fine-looking, good-sized top, and here, as a rule, is where he starts wrong. **Buy a northern-grown, medium-sized thrifty grade** of trees and you will get trees well balanced in top and roots that will save you money in every way. We offer a 4 to 6 foot grade in most trees, because we prefer to plant and handle them, and firmly believe you will not be disappointed in planting such. We also furnish larger and smaller sizes.

Root Killing. In severe winters, when there is little snow and the ground rather dry a great many trees are lost from this cause. We can prevent it to a great extent by thorough, continued cultivation, deep setting (see pages 4 and 5), and by mulching around the trees late in the fall and moistening the soil.

Blight is a disease that is hard to explain. All varieties are subject to it, and sufficient it is to know that bad blighters should not be planted. Some varieties are troubled much more than others, and without doubt it is contagious. Limbs which become affected should be cut away at once, at some distance below the place effected.

Sunscald. The trunk and lower crotches of a tree are very liable to be injured by this if not protected in some manner. It is due to the alternate freezing and thawing of sap in winter, killing the bark over the portion effected. If, in planting, trees are slanted somewhat toward the southwest, and set so that a main, lower limb will

We Handle Only Hardest Varieties

be on that side, this will aid largely in preventing it. Branch trees low—from 12 to 24 inches from the ground, and use some form of protection below this.



Tree Protectors should be put around all orchard trees, and also some of our shade trees, such as the Basswood, Mountain Ash and Butternut. Burlap makes a neat, convenient and serviceable covering. Never use tar paper as it induces sunscald. We use a thin veneer of wood around out young trees. It is cheap, neat, easily applied, and is a complete protection from mice, rabbits, borers, sunscald, extremes of heat and cold, and also prevents trees from becoming hidebound or damaged by whiffletrees, as far up as they reach. They should be soaked in water before applying to prevent cracking. A wire or string will hold them in place.

Tree Protectors—12 inches wide, 24 inches long, 2 cents each; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

APPLES.

PRICE OF APPLES AND CRABS.

Size.	Age.	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 3 years.....	.....\$0.25	\$2.30	\$21.00	
4 to 6 feet, 2 to 3 years.....	.20	1.80	16.00	
3 to 5 feet, 2 years.....	.15	1.30	10.00	

Small sizes of nearly all classes of stock can be safely mailed to distant customers very cheaply. See inside page of back cover for prices on 1-year-olds, Grafts and Scions.

FALL APPLES.

Duchess—Very hardy, free from blight, upright grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit large, handsome, fine for cooking and eating. Season September.

Charlamoff—About as hardy as the Duchess. Thrifty, spreading grower, early and regular bearer. Fruit similar to Duchess, only longer, later; hangs to tree better, and is better in flavor. Tree in fruit is very aromatic. Season September.

Tetofsky—Hardy, slow, upright grower, blights somewhat. Fruit medium size, striped with red; choice eating. Season, August. **5c per tree extra.**

LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER.

Patten's Greening—Very hardy, free from blight, vigorous, spreading grower, bears early and abundantly. Fruit large, yellow. Good eating and cooking apple. One of the best all around varieties. Season, October to January.

Hibernal—Without doubt the hardiest; spreading grower, early and regular bearer, blights but little. Fruit large, striped, excellent for cooking, but rather tart for eating until fully ripe. Season, October to January. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working with more tender sorts.

Special Prices Quoted on Large Orders

Peerless—Vigorous, upright, hardy tree. Fairly productive. Medium size and good quality. Season, October to January.

Wealthy—This variety is without doubt the best quality and most popular apple grown in the state. Hardy, but somewhat subject to blight and sun-scald. Upright grower, abundant and early bearer. Fruit large, red. Season, October to January.

Peter—Very similar to the above, only the tree is somewhat hardier and has lighter foliage.



Anism—Free from blight, very hardy and prolific. Upright grower: fruit dark red, medium size, and of good quality. Season, Oct. to Jan. **5 cents extra.**

Longfield—Hardy, blights somewhat; strong, spreading grower. Very early and very prolific bearer. Fruit medium sized, yellowish, with blush; choice for eating and cooking. Season, October to January. If you want apples soon, try this.

Kaump—An early and constant bearer, hardy and vigorous. Fruit yellow, medium sized and of good quality. Season, November to February. A promising variety for the North.

Plumb Cider—Vigorous, very productive, spreading grower, quite hardy. Fruit good quality and fine appearance. Season, October to January.

Gideon—Yellow, juicy fruit of same season as Wealthy. Tree equally hardy.

Wolf River—A strong and vigorous grower, producing fruit of the largest size but not very productive. Season, January. Fair quality, but essentially a show apple.

Okabena—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, Sept. to Dec. **5c per tree extra.**

WINTER APPLES.

Malinda—Of crab-like growth, hardy, free from blight; very productive. Fruit yellow, "sheep-nose" shape, mild acid and the best of keepers. Season, February to May.

Northwestern Greening—Vigorous, spreading grower; fruit large, pale green, sub-acid, good quality. Becoming very popular as a winter variety. Season, November to April.

If You Don't See ^{what you want} Ask For It

OUR DESCRIPTIONS ARE CORRECT

Repka Malenka—Very hardy and free from blight; upright grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, red striped, mild, sub-acid and a good keeper. Season, Dec. to April. **5c extra.**

Pewaukee—Vigorous, quite hardy and productive on clay soils. Fruit large, dark red; fine quality and a good keeper. Season, December to April.

Ben Davis—This popular market apple is fruiting well in favorable locations. However, we only class it as semi-hardy. Very productive, fair quality. Season, December to March.

Walbridge—Vigorous, upright grower, very productive and fairly hardy. Fruit small, deep yellow, and of fine quality. Season, January to April.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS.



Early Strawberry—Hardy, spreading grower, liable to blight. Earliest of all to ripen and very productive, but perishable. Season, August.

Whitney—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large, handsome and of good quality for eating. Season, September.

Virginia—Very hardy, strong and spreading grower. Fruit large, acid, bright red. Valuable also as a tree for top-working less hardy varieties onto.

Florence—Many consider this the best all-around crab grown. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid and finely colored. **5c extra per tree.**

Lyman's Prolific—Hardy, spreading grower, free from blight. Fruit is large, acid, juicy, keeps well. A good variety. **5c extra.**

Minnesota—Hardy, spreading grower. Prolific with age. Fruit large; yellow, splashed with red; acid, and a good keeper. Really a small apple.

Martha—Hardy, upright, thrifty grower; fruit fine, color and quality. Trees are shy bearers while young, and liable to leaf rust.

Briar Sweet—Hardy, thrifty, upright grower; prolific and early bearer. Fruit large, yellowish, splashed with red. Highly prized by those liking a sweet apple.

Sweet Russet—Very hardy, spreading grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium, conical, russeted, yellowish. Fine for eating. **5c per tree extra.**

PYRUS BACCATA.

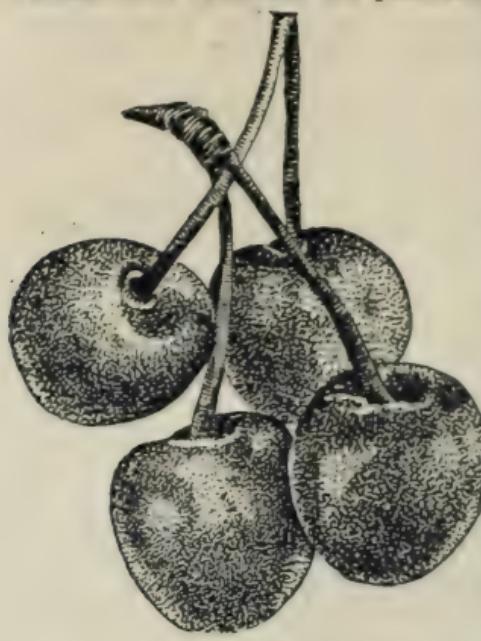
This is the hardiest form of the apple. Very desirable for ornamental planting because of their flowers and fruit. Apples are only about the size of a large cherry, and are borne in great profusion. **6 to 8 ft. trees, 40c each; 4 to 6 ft., 30c each.**

THE BEST at RIGHT PRICES is what we offer

CHERRIES.

Cherries delight in elevated or well drained soils and gentle southern slopes. If not on their own roots, they should be planted deep and allowed to grow in bush form.

Plant about the same distance apart as plums. The varieties given below are giving the best satisfaction and deserve more extensive planting. 4 to 6 ft., 35c each, \$3.20 per 10; 3 to 5 ft., 25c each, \$2.20 per 10.



Homer.
tory and profitable in all favorable locations.

Wragg—Strong, rather spreading grower; early and prolific bearer of dark red cherries, larger than the Homer. Hardy and very highly spoken of wherever planted.

Early Richmond and **Ostheime** we can also supply when desired. Both are good varieties.



SAND OR ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest and valuable for variety in severe locations. As sure to grow as a currant bush. It forms a very ornamental bush about five feet high; is a very early and prolific bearer. Fruit black, of a puckery sweet taste; nearly as large as standards. 20c each, \$1.70 per 10.

STRAND'S NURSERY, Taylor's Falls
MINN.

COMPASS CHERRY.



This is a new fruit that is attracting considerable attention at present. It is a hybrid, and is in reality more of a plum than a cherry. Is perfectly hardy; an early and abundant bearer, trees bearing in nursery rows before being sent out. Fruit dark red, good flavor, both for eating and canning. Well worthy of a place as either an ornamental or in orchard. **3 to 5 ft., 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.**

PLUMS.

There is no fruit that we can grow with greater assurance of success, and derive more pleasure and profit from, than our improved native plums. When on their own roots or worked on native roots (which all of ours are), they are perfectly hardy and will thrive anywhere throughout the Northwest. They invariably produce fruit the second or third season after planting, are subject to but few diseases, and require but little care to produce bountifully.

Plums will stand closer planting than apples, and may be set in rows 12 to 16 feet apart. The rows may be from 16 to 24 feet apart. They do best in a reasonably moist and rich soil. Branch trees from 2 to 3 feet from the ground. Manure liberally. Thin fruit in most varieties if you desire to keep up size, as most trees set twice as much fruit as it is possible for them to mature properly. Very little pruning is necessary other than nipping back a top-heavy growth, or such as to give good form to tree when young.

Character of soil and the season has much to do with quality and quantity of fruit produced by certain varieties, and hence we cannot judge which will be the most profitable for your location. It is a good idea to plant several varieties—giving not only a succession of fruit, but the cross-pollenization that seems essential to a good crop.

Price of Plums.

3 to 5 feet.....	25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30 per 100
6 to 8 feet.....	50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

VARIETIES.

De Soto—Spreading grower; does well on most all soils. Fruit good size and quality; yellow, turning to red. Very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular market variety. Season, September.

Forest Garden—Very vigorous grower and profuse bearer of good sized, reddish-yellow fruit of good quality. Ripens about two weeks before the De Soto. On their own roots.

Wolf—Very thrifty grower. Fruit large, good quality, freestone, and ripens the last of August. A very good market variety.

Wyant—Spreading, thrifty grower, adapted to all soils. Fruit large, red, good quality and handles well. Nearly a freestone. Ripens before the De Soto, and is rapidly taking the lead in some sections.

Let Us Figure On Your Wants

Cheney—Upright grower; at its best on rather sandy soils. Fruit one of the largest and earliest; red, rather acid; fine for cooking, as it has a very thin skin, and hence not desirable for shipping any distance. Troubled by curculio and plum pockets somewhat more than some varieties; a very satisfactory variety among general planters for an early plum.

Stoddard—A medium early, fine quality, large plum that is becoming a great favorite for market or home use. Adapted to all soils. **10c per tree extra.**

Surprise—Upright, vigorous grower; early bearer. Fruit dark red, very large and attractive; fine quality; ripens about a week before the De Soto. A new variety that promises to be one of the best for general planting. **10c per tree extra.**

Rollingstone, Ocheeda, Weaver and Wood we can also supply.

CURRENTS.

No fruit will better repay for generous treatment than currants. They do best in rich, cool soils. Mulching and cultivating between is a good plan. Currant worms can be destroyed by spraying with a solution of white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water. Spray as soon as they appear. **15c each \$1 per 10; \$8 per 100.**



White Grape—Best white variety. Should be more extensively planted, as no variety is sweeter and better for table use.

Lee's Prolific—(Black)—The best of its kind; vigorous and productive. Fruit good size and quality.

Red Dutch—Standard red; vigorous and productive.

Victoria—Red, later than Red Dutch; productive, vigorous and not as acid.

North Star—This is a newer variety that ranks well with the Victoria; clusters large, long and abundant.

Long Bunch Holland—The best of late varieties; vigorous and productive; fruit clusters long and of large size. Ripens after others are gone.

Fay's Prolific—Hardy, but not a strong grower. Fruit of largest size and long bunches. Medium to late in season.

London Market and Pomona, 5c extra.

We Furnish 5 at 10 Rates, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1000 Rates

GOOSEBERRIES.

They are easily grown and should be more extensively planted. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row. Trim out some of the old wood occasionally and apply manure or mulch to keep in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Houghton—Light red when ripe. Very hardy, productive and reliable. **15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.**

Downing—Light green, larger than Houghton, but not as vigorous or productive. **20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.**



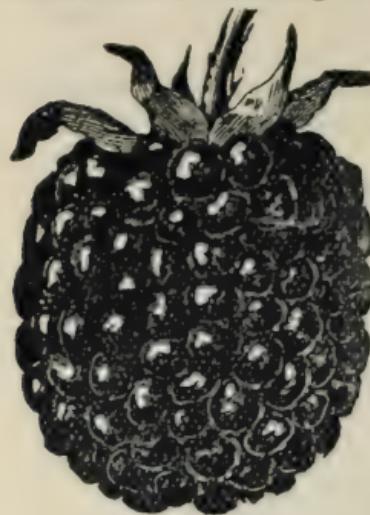
Red Jacket—Large, red variety; very prolific and well worthy of trial. **25c each; \$2.00 per 10.**

Pearl—A fine, new white variety; superior to the Downing in size, quality and productiveness. **25c each; \$2.00 per 10.**

We Handle Only Hardest Varieties

BLACKBERRIES.

They do best on a sandy loam. When given a reasonable show they yield very abundantly and always find a ready sale at good prices. Plant in rows 3 by 8 feet and give same care as for raspberries. They should be covered in winter. Cover with earth, bending in the roots.



Ancient Briton—The best and most popular variety for the North. Hardy, productive and of good size and quality. **35c per 10; \$2 per 100.**

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—A low growing trailing form of the blackberry. Fruit of large size, soft, sweet and luscious; early and productive. Its habit of growth adapts it to the North and makes it easy to protect. **35c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.**

RASPBERRIES.

Succeed well on any good soil. May be planted either in fall or spring. Plant red varieties 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. The black caps and purple cap varieties should be planted in rows 8 feet apart. Cut out the small and old canes and shorten the others to two-thirds their height in the spring. Old canes may be removed after fruiting. When blackcaps are about 18 inches they should be nipped back so as to cause them to branch. Our plants are all dug from new plantations, which is of great importance.

RED VARIETIES.

Loudon—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; berry firm, large, bright crimson; keeps up in size, hangs on well and is of good quality; mid-season to late. You will make no mistake in planting it. **35c per 10 \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.**



Shipper's Pride—New; very hardy; productive; large, late, very firm berry, of good quality; a fine sort. **35c per 10; \$2 per 100.**

King—A new early variety of great promise. **50c per 10; \$3 per 100.**

Turner—Hardy, standard variety; early and of good quality; medium size. Rather soft for market. **25c per 10; \$1 per 100.**

Cuthbert—One of the best market varieties, but needs winter protection. Berry good size and quality; firm, deep red; season medium to late. **25c per 10; \$1.50 per 100.**

Marlborough—Hardy and productive; early, firm, bright red, large, but not of best quality. A good market berry. **25c per 10; \$1.50 per 100.**

Golden Queen—Very similar to the Cuthbert, only color is of a beautiful yellow. Best of the yellow varieties. **25c per 10; \$1.50 per 100.**

COLUMBIAN and LOUDON varieties you should have.

Black and Purple "Cap" Varieties.

These varieties should receive more attention for home use. They give a pleasing variety and are much preferred by many, in flavor, when canned. **They do not sprout** and with reasonable care, are very productive. **Tips—35c per 10; \$2 per 100.**

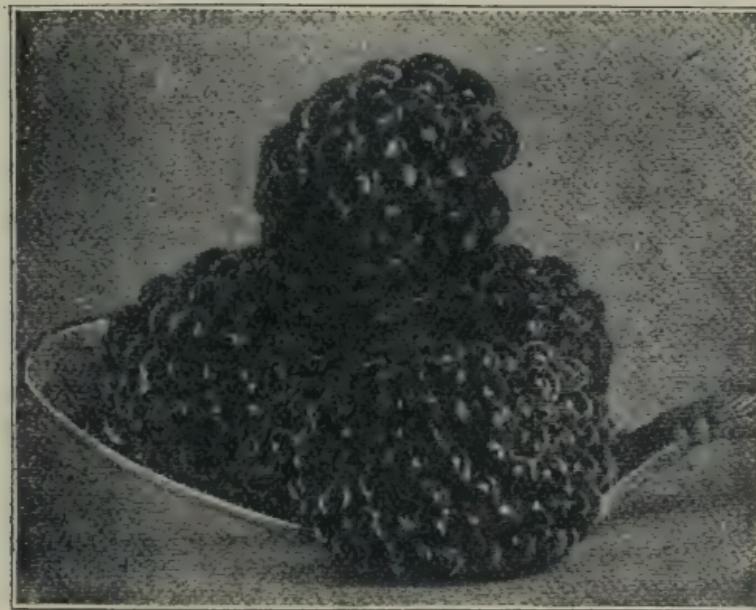
Palmer—A very hardy and extra early black cap. Fruit hardly as large as some others, but of good quality, and coming in early as it does, makes it one of our most profitable varieties.

Ohio—A later variety; hardy and very productive. Berry good size and quality.

Older—A hardy, medium early, and reliable bearer. Fruit large, having very small seeds, and of fine quality. Rather soft for shipping.

Kansas—A hardy, vigorous, productive, medium early variety, that is giving the best of satisfaction. Berries are large, firm and of good quality.

Cumberland—The largest black cap, raspberry grown. Hardy, vigorous and very productive. **50c per 10; \$3 per 100.**



Columbian—Best and hardiest purple cap variety; berries are very large and juicy and quite firm. Should be in every fruit garden, as they prolong the berry season often for a month after other varieties have disappeared. They are vigorous growers, hardy and very productive. Even if tops are severely killed back they seldom fail a crop, as they will fruit on canes coming up from the base. **50c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.**

DWARF JUNEBERRY.

Perfectly hardy, very ornamental and fruitful. Fruit resembles the blueberry; borne in attractive clusters; bluish black; fine for canning; blossoms white. Should be in every garden or grounds. **20c each; \$1.80 per 10.**

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY

Very similar in habit and appearance to the Snowball. Hardy, does well in reasonably retentive soils, and is very beautiful in the fall, when covered with its large clusters of red berries. They are acid, valuable for jelly. **20c each; \$1.80 per 10.**

These Fruit-Bearing Shrubs will please you.

Beta Grapes are Perfectly Hardy

BUFFALO BERRY

A very hardy, drought-resisting shrub attaining a size of 12 to 15 feet. There are two sexes, the pistillate form only bearing when properly pollinated from staminate variety; hence they should be mixed when planted. Fruit red, similar to currant, and valuable for jelly. Sets same close to branches and in great abundance. Hangs for a long time into the winter, which, with the silvery foliage, makes it very ornamental and desirable. Valuable also for low windbreaks. **20c each; \$1.80 per 10; \$15 per 100.**

GRAPES.

A few of the hardiest varieties should at least be planted by every lover of a home. They can be trained alongside of a building or fence, occupy but little space and be ornamental as well as useful. They do best in a warm, sunny location, where there is good drainage and circulation of air. Plant vines in a slanting position to facilitate covering. Plant in rows 8 feet apart each way. Prune in the fall and cover with earth. Erect trellis for them to run on after the second season, using three plain wires. Prune back the laterals to 2 or 3 buds each fall. This will give plenty of wood for the new fruiting to come from.



and Moore's Early; ripens about same of the latter, and is superior to either. Well worthy of a trial. **20c each; \$1.50 per 10.**

PRICE OF GRAPES.

15 cents each; \$1 per 10.

Concord—Black, rather late. The most popular and common American grape.

Janesville—Very hardy black grape; desirable for severe locations. Bunch smaller and quality for eating not as good as Concord; colors early.

Worden—Similar to Concord. Larger and better berry. Ripens several days earlier; very hardy, vigorous and productive.

Moore's Early—Black; larger berry than Concord. Standard early grape. Hardy and free from disease, but not as vigorous or productive as Concord.

Diamond—Fine, white, very hardy variety, ripening a few days after Moore's Early. Vigorous and productive; of fine quality.

Niagara—A vigorous and very productive white variety. Bunches very large and compact and of fine quality; ripens with the Concord.

Delaware—Medium size, red; ripening a few days before Concord. Best in quality and brings good price. Hardy and productive; requires rich soil.

Wyoming Red—Similar to Delaware, but harder, healthier and more vigorous. Should be given more room, and not pruned as close.

Brighton—One of the best early red grapes. Good quality and size. Vigorous, hardy and productive.

Agawam—Red, large berries, having a rich, aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord and keeps well into winter. Strong grower and productive.

NOTICE—Owing to the severe winter some of our plants were damaged last season and hence we expect to replace them for those who did not get a satisfactory stand.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

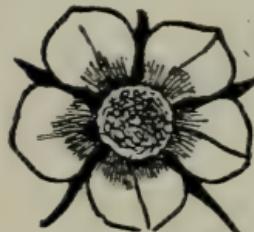
Plant early in the spring in thoroughly prepared ground in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and from 1 to

2 feet in the row. Mark rows straight with a rope. Holes may be made with a spade by pressing forward and back. Insert the plant after giving the roots a shake so they will not be in a bunch and firmly set with the foot.

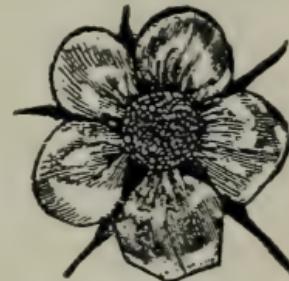
Plant so the crown is at the surface—not too deep or too shallow. Keep roots moist while planting by carrying them in a pail having water or thin mud in it. Cultivate as soon after as possible, and at least

once a week through season. Pick off the blossoms and allow none to mature the first season, as it weakens the plants. Keep clean, and when ground is frozen in fall, apply a light covering of clean straw, corn fodder, or marsh hay. This will hold moisture and keep the berries clean.

If plants appear rather dry when received, do not set at once unless the weather is very favorable, but open the bunches and heel them in some cool, damp place for a few days.



Imperfect
Without Stamens.



Perfect
With Stamens.

There are two classes of strawberries and many fail to raise good crops on this account. The **staminate or perfect** flowering varieties will bear well by themselves, and as a rule our farmers and others will be better satisfied by planting only such, unless they will observe the difference. **Pistillate**, or those of **imperfect** blossom, need at least one row of some staminate variety planted among them every third row as a pollinator.

Our plants are dug from new beds. We dig the entire row and cull the old and inferior ones. They are the best of plants and with proper care will give the best of results. Put up in bunches of 25.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

25c per 25, 75c per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

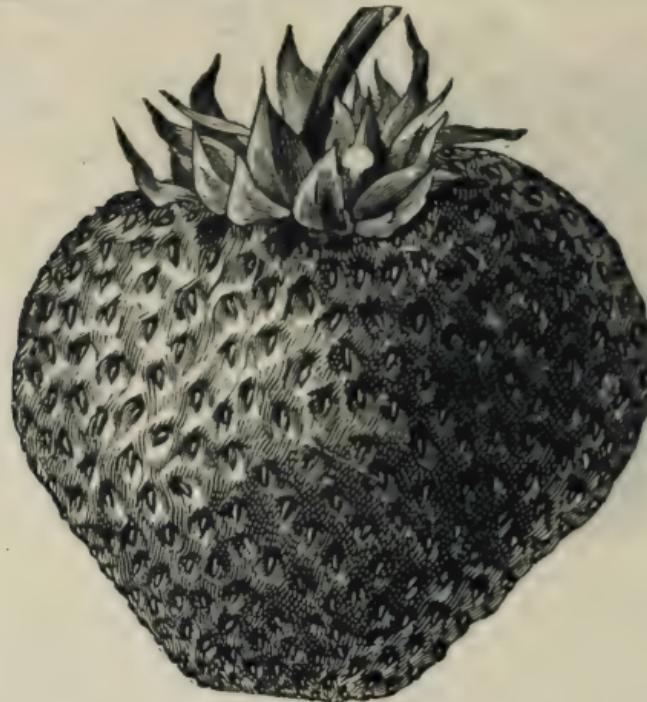
(If wanted by mail, add 25c per 100 for postage.)

BEADERWOOD (Per)—One of the best; early; light red, productive, fine size and quality.

Splendid (Per)—One of the best varieties for home use or market. Vigorous and **very productive**. Resists drouth well. Fruit firm, good color and quality. Seems to succeed well everywhere. You make no mistake in planting it.

CAN YOU INVEST a Dollar Better than in Strawberries.

Senator Dunlap (Per)—This berry promises to be the best "all around" variety yet introduced. Plants are very vigorous and perfect. Berries medium size, firm, dark colored and uniform; continues in bearing a long time and is very productive. For best results the late runners should not be allowed to set.



Clyde (Per)—A vigorous, healthy and very productive variety, especially on clay soils. Berries are very large, light red and keep up in size remarkably well. A very popular variety and one of our best.

Crescent (Imp)—Early, medium size, very prolific (even under neglect). An old and reliable variety.

Warfield (Imp)—Good size, dark red, firm and very productive. One of the leading market varieties.

Brandywine (Per)—Large, late, firm, deep red berry.

Bubach (Imp)—Very large, early, light red.

Excelsior (Per)—Extra early, dark red, very firm, acid.

Enhance (Per)—Large, dark red, late; productive, firm.

Glen Mary (Per)—Vigorous, firm, large, dark red.

Haverland (Imp)—Large, bright red, early, productive.

Johnson's Early (Per)—Bright red, solid, fair size.

Sample (Imp)—Late, dark red, large, vigorous.

Tenn. Prolific (Per)—Early, large, productive.

Aroma, Dornan, Hero, Lovett, Nick Ohmer, Rough Rider, Seaford, Springdale Beauty, etc., we can also supply.

ASPARAGUS.

This desirable early vegetable should be more extensively planted. Beds last indefinitely when once established and require very little care. For home use or marketing on a small scale, plant in a row 1 foot apart or make a bed of three rows, about 18 inches apart; set the plants about 1 foot apart in the row, spreading the roots and covering to a depth of about 4 inches. Asparagus delights in a deep, light and rich soil and should be top dressed with manure each fall. Rake or harrow it in the spring.

Palmetto—One of the best all around varieties on the market. Early, good size and quality. **1-year-old roots, 50c per 100; \$4 per 1,000. 2-year-old roots, 80c per 100; \$6 per 1,000.**

HORSE RADISH

Will thrive in any soil and is a useful condiment. **20c per 10; \$1 per 100.**

Special Prices Quoted on Large Orders

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Deep, rich soil is necessary to secure large stalks; it cannot be too rich. Plant 4 feet apart and so that crowns are about 2 inches below the surface; apply manure in the fall as a mulch and fork in in the spring.



Linnæus — Early, large, productive and tender; not as acid as others. One of the best. 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7 per 100.

LILIES.

Plant deep: from 6 to 8 inches, in well-drained soil, sandy loam preferred. Best to plant in October, but may be planted in early spring. Do very well when planted near shrubbery and give pleasing variety. **Postpaid**, 20c each, \$1.80 per 10.

Auratum — Mammoth, fragrant, pure white flowers, studded with crimson spots and having a golden band in center of each petal.

Speciosa Roseum — White flowers shaded with deep rose color and red spots. Not fragrant, but hardy and very beautiful.

Hemerocallis — See page 21.

Tiger (Imp., double or single) — Bears large clusters of orange red flowers, spotted with black; both are very desirable.



Lilium Auratum.

The ease of culture, great variety of colors, succession of bloom, and many other points in their favor, make the Gladiolus one of the most desirable of our summer blooming plants. They may be planted in succession any time from May 1st up to June, with the assurance of blossoming that season. They will do well anywhere, except on wet, cold and very heavy soils. Dig in the fall before severe freezing weather and keep in a dry place. Choice mixed, 25c per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

DAHLIAS.

This well known, fall-blooming plant is deservedly becoming very popular. They are in single, double and cactus types, ranging from white to purple and darkest red. Best results in blooms will be obtained if dormant roots are set out the middle of May in not too rich soil. When plants are of blooming size, apply fertilizer as a mulch or in liquid form. Take up in fall and store in cellar same as other root crops, leaving some of the earth adhering to roots. Separate in spring before planting, leaving one good bud with each clump. **Fine mixed**, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

These Lilies will please you and **Are Hardy**

THESE FLOWERS

require but little care and
are sure to please.



PEONIES.

Are rapidly becoming the most popular of all perennial flowers. They are perfectly hardy, very showy and easily grown. Many of the newer sorts are very fragrant and they can truly be called "the rose for the north." Plant in September or early in the spring in rich soil. Our collection comprises about 100 of the best varieties.

Collection of ten varieties (our selection).....\$3.00
Collection of 20 varieties (our selection).....5.00

Each.

White (our selection) each.....	\$0 50
Festiva Maxima—large, fragrant; the best white	75
Marie La Moine—ivory white; fragrant; fine	75
Anemoneflora—light pink outside, white center, falls white; a fine, old variety.....	35
Pink (our selection)	25
Arsine Murat—light pink with stamens; very prolific	30
Plenissima—dark pink outside, variated lighter center	25
Edulis Superba—shell pink, large, fragrant..	35
L'Esperence—early, fragrant, light pink.....	35
Humei—large, late, fine, light color.....	40
Rose (our selection).....	25
Fragrans—late, fragrant, vigorous grower..	30
Count Paris—late, very large, but not fragrant	30
Latipetla Rosa—large rose with creamy center; good	30
James Vick—deep red, fragrant.....	50
Red and Crimson (our selection).....	35
Officinalis Rubra—early, deep crimson.....	50
Pottsi—early, dark crimson with stamens; fine	50
Rubra Triumphans—early, very dark, velvety red	50
Grandiflora Rubra—late, very large, blood red	50

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The ease with which this class of plants may be grown, and the great variety offered, is making them more popular each year. They can be worked in here and there among other ornamentals and produce pleasing effects. Once planted they practically care for themselves and become "a joy forever." Plant all rather deep in fall or early spring. They delight in rich soils and appreciate a mulch of manure. **Clumps 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.**

Yucca (Adam's Needle, or Spanish Bayonet)—Fol-
age remains green the year round, and is of a cactus nature. Flowers during July on a tall spike.

Our Peony Collections

are fine and will
please you.

Hardy PERENNIALS

Demand but little care.
Flowers for busy people.

Very ornamental and desirable. There are two varieties. *Glauca* is somewhat hardier than *Filamentosa*. **25c each.**

Hemerocallis (Lemon Day Lily)—Produces a profusion of yellow fragrant, lily-like blossoms in July. Valuable for cut flowers and very popular. Three varieties; also two varieties of Orange Day Lily.

Lily of the Valley—A well known little favorite. Does best in partly shaded locations. **15c each; \$1 per 10.**

Achillea (Pearl)—Produces a wonderful profusion of double white flowers throughout the entire summer. Beautiful and useful, particularly for borders or cemetery planting; 2 feet high.

Achillea (Rosy Yarrow)—A cultivated form of Yarrow having red flowers; 1 foot high; blooms from June to October.

Bleeding Heart (*Dielytra*) — Popular, hardy, ornamental, fine foliage and drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers; 3 feet; blooms in May and June.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—Proficient bloomers and very desirable. Colors range in all shades of white, blue, red and yellow. Season, June and July. We have a very choice lot of some 50 kinds.

Shasta Daisy — This new floral wonder has rapidly gained friends because of its extreme hardiness, beauty and desirability as a cut flower. The blooms are very large, double and waxy white, having long stiff stems. They will keep two weeks after being cut. 1 to 2 feet high. **Price, 30c each.**

Oriental Poppy — Brilliant and free bloomers. Flowers are very large, crimson and the most attractive of all. Hardy and desirable. 3 feet high.

Rudbeckia (Gold-en Glow) — Hardy perennial, well worthy of a place in every garden. Makes a plant about six feet tall. Flowers yellow, large, aster-like, produced in great profusion dur-



Flowers and Trees add much to the value and attractiveness of a home.

ing August and September. Valuable for use in the background with other flowers or for quick growing screen.



Perennial Phlox—The finest of its class; sure to please all who give them a trial. Bloom profusely even after severe frost. We have dwarf and tall sorts in many shades of white, pink, red and purple. Names and descriptions of varieties given upon request. **20c each; \$1.50 per 10.**

Tulips Should be planted in the fall about 4 inches below the surface and six inches apart. A covering of leaves and straw will be appreciated. They bloom early and the great variety and brilliancy of colors make them a universal favorite. There are early and late classes of single, double and parrot varieties. **35c per 10; \$2.50 per 100.**

Iris, or Fleur-de-lis—Thrive in any soil, are very fragrant and bloom freely. We have a great variety of both the Germanica and Japanese.

They range in height from 6 inches to over 3 feet and have a blooming season of nearly 3 months. There are all shades of white, yellow, bronze, rose and blue. names and descriptions given upon request. **15c each; \$1.20 per 10.**



Gaillardia Grandiflora—Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire summer. Flower, 3 inches in diameter; center, dark reddish brown; petals vary from scarlet-orange to crimson. **20c each; \$1.50 per ten.**

NUT TREES AND SHRUBS.

Few investments would do more toward increasing the value and add more pleasure to our farm homes than the planting of a few nut trees. Nursery-grown trees that have been once transplanted are as easy to make live and fully as desirable as those of any other kind. Although we have but few hardy varieties, they should be freely planted.

Butternut—Hardy, more rapid grower and earlier

A Few Nut Trees

will add much to the pleasure and value of any home.

than Black Walnut. Does well as a grove tree. Nuts rich and sweet. **1 to 2 ft., 50c per 10; \$2.50 per 100. 3 to 5 ft., 15c each; \$1 per 10. 4 to 6 ft., 25c; 6 to 8 ft., 35c.**

Black Walnut—Valuable for nuts, timber and as an ornamental. Hardy here; does best in rich, rather moist soils, but stands drouth well. **1 to 2 ft., 50c per 10; \$2.50 per 100. 3 to 5 ft., 20c each; \$1.50 per 10. 4 to 6 ft., 25c; 6 to 8 ft., 35c.**

Buckeye, or Horse Chestnut—A very desirable round topped tree for ornamental planting. Hardy in this section. Fine foliage and yellow flowers. **2 to 4 ft., 25c; 1 to 2 ft., 15c.**

Hazel Nuts—A hardy native shrub, that produces an abundance of fine flavored nuts. Valuable as an undergrowth in or near groves in sections where not found naturally. **10c each; 50c per 10.**

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.

25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Spirea (Van Houttii)—One of the most attractive and graceful hardy shrubs we have, sure to please. Produces an abundance of drooping sprays of white flowers early in June. Sometimes called "Bridal Wreath."

Spirea Prunifolia—Blooms earlier, has double white sprays of flowers.

Spirea C. Alba and **Anthony Waterer** are dwarf forms, growing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Bloom throughout the summer in flat clusters. Alba is white, Anthony Waterer rose colored.

Spireas Billardi and Douglasii—Are very desirable rose-colored varieties. Flowers in terminal spikes from July until frost.

Golden Elder—Our finest golden leaved shrub. Very valuable for effect in groups. Best in sunny locations.



Hydrangea—Grown in Tree Form.

Hydrangea (Paniculata)—A perfectly hardy shrub, producing an abundance of immense clusters of bloom in August. Should have a place in all home grounds. Blossoms the same season they are planted. If they are cut back nearly to the ground each spring, larger and finer clusters of flowers will be obtained.

If You Don't See what you want **Ask For It.**

Honeysuckle Bush—An attractive, fair-sized shrub, which bears a profusion of pink and white flowers in early spring.

Mock Orange—Hardy and vigorous; blossoms profusely in June; very fragrant and desirable.

Snowball—Very hardy, popular and desirable.

Black Haw, or Sheepberry A hardy, ornamental belonging to same genus as the Snowball and High Bush Cranberry. Fruit dark blue, sweet; borne in large drooping clusters. Foliage colors brilliantly in autumn.

Lilac—Japanese—Hardy, blooms in June long after others; makes a tree much like a cherry. **35c.**

Lilac—(Purple, White and Persian)—Popular and desirable. Also single and double; new forms at **15c extra.**

Berberry (Purple Leaf)—Very pretty purple foliage; desirable for massing with other shrubs for effect. Clusters of red fruit, yellow blossoms.

Berberry (Thunbergi)—A form of the above with finer foliage and growth. Very pretty.

Berberry (Common)—Same as above, with green foliage. Desirable for hedges or otherwise.

Tamarix (Amurensis)—Hardy, graceful shrub, rapid grower; fine cedar-like foliage and pink flowers in June and July.

Russian Artemesia—A vigorous, hardy shrub, similar to the plant called the "Old Man" Desirable as an ornamental or for low hedge. **Cuttings, 50c per 100.**

Dogwood—(Red Barked Siberian)—The best red barked shrub we have. Valuable to liven up groups of other ornamentals. White flowers.

Strawberry Tree (Euonymous or Wahoo)—Hardy, pretty shrub. Flowers are of reddish brown followed by red fruits like the bitter-sweet, which hang on all winter.

ROSES.

Roses do best in rich well-drained soils and sunny locations. The varieties offered are the hardest and most desirable of the various colors for the North. Most of them should be laid down and covered with earth before the ground freezes in the fall. Or, if too large for this, bend to the ground as far as possible and cover with leaves,



etc., placing boards over them to keep in place. Always bend a plant in the roots as much as possible. By setting a plant in a slanting position when planted and removing the earth on that side when covering, will make this much easier. The perpetual bloomers will bloom finer if cut back

New Century Rose is Perfectly Hardy and Will Please.

to about a foot from the ground in the fall—covering by mounding with earth and manure. They should also be watered well occasionally during a dry spell and the blossoms picked off before or as soon as they fade. **2-year plants 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.**

Madam Plantier—Pure white, double, early and very free bloomer. Nearly thornless; very hardy and vigorous. Sure to please.

Persian Yellow—Seldom injured if not covered. Flowers double and a free bloomer. Finest hardy yellow rose grown.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, very double, fragrant; blooms all summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety in cultivation.

Salet Moss—Light rose; profuse bloomer. One of the hardiest and best of its class.

Marshall P. Wilder—Dark red; large, perfect flowers. Perpetual and very free bloomer. One of the best.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Dark crimson, double, fragrant, perpetual rose. Very popular and desirable.

Sweet Brier (Lord Penzance Hybrids)—An improvement of the old sweet brier. The foliage is as fragrant, the flowers are single and produced in great profusion. They are also valuable for hedge purposes. We have them in **Crimson, Rose Pink and White**.

Rugosa or Japanese—Perfectly hardy without covering. Foliage is of a glossy, dark green, heavy and wrinkled; very odd and beautiful. Flowers are large, single, fragrant and produced in abundance until frost, followed by large scarlet fruits. They make a **fine low border or hedge plant. Red and White** varieties.

Double Red Rugosa—Perfectly hardy, and a very free bloomer in June. Dark red and fragrant. A good hardy sort.

New Century—This new hybrid rose is hardy like its parent, the Rugosa, and blooms continuously through the summer. The flowers are very fragrant, large, double, and bloom in clusters. Deep red center shading to pink outside. Something new that all will be pleased with. **1 year plants, 25c each.**

CLIMBING ROSES.

30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Baltimore Belle—One of our best climbing roses. Very free bloomer; nearly white or pale blush.

Queen of the Prairie—Climber; bright red; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Very popular.

Crimson Rambler—Very vigorous grower. Produces its flowers in pyramidal clusters of large numbers. Remains in bloom for a long time and retains its color unfaded. The profusion of bloom is marvelous, and the variety deserves the popularity and praise it receives.

Dorothy Perkins—A new shell-pink variety of similar habit as the Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous, hardy and a great bloomer. The best of its color.

White, Pink and Yellow Rambler and **Helene** are of similar growth as the Crimson Rambler and are all very desirable varieties.

CLIMBING VINES.

25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Virginia Creeper or American Ivy—Hardy native, vigorous grower. One of the best for covering porches, walls or unsightly spots. Foliage colors very brilliantly in fall; purple berries.

Ampelopsis Engelmani—Similar to above, only clings to stone, brick, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower and hardy.

BETA GRAPE—See page 16.

NOW IS THE TIME

to Plan and
Buy

YOU NEED A WIND BREAK.

Bitter Sweet—A strong-growing native vine, of twining habit. Very attractive when covered with its orange-colored seed pods, which open late in the fall, exposing the dark red berries.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet—Produces a constant supply of red trumpet-shaped flowers during the entire summer; very desirable. A strong and rapid grower; quite hardy, but should receive winter protection.

Clematis Virginia or Virgin's Bower—A beautiful native climber; hardy and strong growers. Flowers white, small and fragrant; produced in August in abundance.

Clematis paniculata—A perfectly hardy, vigorous, white clematis. The large clusters remain in bloom for a long time; they fairly cover the entire plant and are very fragrant.

Clematis Jackmannii—A very popular and desirable variety. Flowers rich, royal purple and produced in great abundance; needs winter protection; best of the large flowered varieties. **50c each.**

Wistaria—A rapid growing, moderately hardy vine, producing long, drooping clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—A hardy, vigorous grower, having small purple star-shaped flowers, followed by crimson berries, which remain on the vine for a long time.

EVERGREENS.

Among all classes of nursery stock the evergreen is the most perishable, and hence special care must be exercised in transplanting them. If the following two rules are observed it can be as successfully accomplished as with any other class. Untransplanted evergreens or seedlings especially re-



quire the best of care. Transplanted evergreens grow quite readily, as they have a better root system. **All of these offered**, except seedlings, **have been transplanted** one or more times and are fine, stocky trees.

FIRST—Absolutely prevent the drying of the roots.

SECOND—Pack the earth firmly about the roots **in setting**.

When received, wet the roots, unpack and heel in some moist, shady spot. When ready to plant,

Let Us Figure on Your Wants.

WE SELL

5 of a kind at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates
and 500 at 1000 rates.

make a thin mud in a pail or tub, dip roots in or keep in until planted. Firm ground well as planted and keep well cultivated.

White Pine—The most beautiful of the pines. Rapid grower, adapted to the more favorable locations and deserves greater attention.

Seedlings, 2-year, 4 to 6 in.	\$1.00 per 100
Trans.—6 to 12 in.	10c each; \$0.80 per 10
1 to 2 ft.	20c each; 1.50 per 10
2 to 3 ft.	30c each; 2.50 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	50c each; 4.00 per 10

Scotch Pine—One of the hardiest, rapid growers. Valuable for windbreaks and largely planted.

2-year seedlings, 4 to 6 in.	\$1.00 per 100
6 to 12 in.	15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100
12 to 18 in.	20c each; 1.80 per 10; 15.00 per 100
18 to 24 in.	25c each; 2.20 per 10; 20.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.	35c each; 3.00 per 10

Austrian Pine—A very hardy, robust grower; not as rapid as Scotch, but holds its lower limbs better; also more spreading and symmetrical.

2-year seedlings, 4 to 6 in.	\$1.00 per 100
8 to 12 in.	15c each; \$1.20 per 10
12 to 18 in.	25c each; 2.00 per 10

Ponderosa Pine—A native of the Rocky Mountains, similar to Austrian, but has longer, softer and lighter colored foliage. Very hardy and desirable.

2-year seedlings, 4 to 6 in.	\$1.00 per 100
6 to 12 in.	20c each; \$1.50 per 10
12 to 18 in.	25c each; 2.00 per 10



Jack Pine—Hardy, native, drought-resisting; very easily transplanted; rapid grower while young. Valuable for dry, loose soils or severe locations.

4 to 6 in. seedlings	\$1.00 per 100
12 to 18 in.	20c each; \$1.80 per 10
18 to 24 in.	25c each; 2.20 per 10
2 to 3 ft.	35c each; 3.00 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	45c each; 4.00 per 10

Norway Pine—One of our finest native pines; hardy, drought-resisting. Similar to the Austrian, but of rapid, straighter growth and not as coarse foliage.

4 to 6 in. seedlings	\$2.00 per 100
12 to 18 in.	20c each; \$1.80 per 10
18 to 24 in.	25c each; 2.20 per 10
2 to 3 ft.	35c each; 3.00 per 10

Mountain Pine (Dwarf)—A dark green, hardy shrub; valuable for lawn planting where a low clump or border is wanted.

2 to 4 in. seedlings	\$1.00 per 100
10 to 15 in.	20c each; \$1.80 per 10
15 to 24 in.	30c each; 2.50 per 10

"Forestry in Minn." will tell you All About Trees.
Free with a \$5.00 order.

Juniper, Common—A dwarf or trailing form very similar to the red cedar. Valuable as an ornamental.

1 to 2 ft.....each 35c

Juniper Savin—Very hardy and desirable dwarf form. Retains its green color well through winter. Valuable for low border or specimens.

1 to 2 ft.....25c each; \$2.00 per 10
2 to 3 ft.....35c each; \$3.00 per 10

Red Cedar (Northern)—The hardiest, easiest to transplant of all evergreens. Rapid grower when young. Makes the best of low shelter belts and fine hedges if kept sheared.

6 to 8 in. seedlings.....\$2.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft.....25c each; \$2.00 per 10
2 to 3 ft.....35c each; 3.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.....45c each; 4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100



Arbor Vitae (American White Cedar)—One of our most beautiful evergreens for screens or hedges. Adapted to retentive soils and sheltered locations. A very popular evergreen for general planting.

6 to 8 in. seedlings.....\$1.00 per 100
8 to 12 in.....10c each; \$0.80 per 10
12 to 18 in.....15c each; 1.20 per 10; \$10.00 per 100
18 to 24 in.....20c each; 1.70 per 10; 15.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....30c each; 2.50 per 10

Balsam Fir—A conical, upright and quite rapid grower; retains its silvery green color very well. Inclined to be short lived in dryer soils. A great favorite in many places.

8 to 12 in.....15c each; \$1.00 per 10
12 to 18 in.....20c each; 1.70 per 10
18 to 24 in.....25c each; 2.00 per 10

Special Prices Quoted on Large Orders.

Norway Spruce—Hardy, rapid grower. Valuable on retentive soils for shelter belts or ornamentals. The most common variety.

6 to 8 in. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
8 to 12 in.....	15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$ 8.00 per 100
12 to 18 in.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10; 10.00 per 100
18 to 24 in.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10; 15.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	30c each; 2.50 per 10

White Spruce—A better and hardier variety than the Norway; holds its bright green color well in winter.

4 to 6 in. seedlings.....	\$1.50 per 100
8 to 12 in.....	20c each; \$1.70 per 10
12 to 18 in.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10

Black Hills Spruce—Similar to the white, only more compact and darker color. Very hardy, and especially valuable on our Western prairies.

4 to 6 in. seedlings.....	\$2.50 per 100
12 to 18 in.....	30c each; \$2.50 per 10
18 to 24 in.....	40c each; \$3.50 per 10

Douglas Spruce—A rapid-growing, hardy variety from the Rocky Mountains. Of graceful proportions and fine color. Deserves a trial in all sections.

4 to 6 in. seedlings.....	\$1.50 per 100
6 to 12 in.....	15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100
12 to 18 in.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10

Colorado Blue Spruce—A form of the White Spruce from Colorado; hardy and symmetrical; foliage varies much in color from green to a deep blue.

4 to 6 in. seedlings.....	\$2.00 per 100
Average, 8 to 12 in.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10
Blue, 8 to 12 in.....	50c each; 4.50 per 10
Blue, 12 to 18 in.....	75c each; 7.00 per 10
Average, 12 to 18 in.....	40c each; 3.50 per 10

Concolor Spruce—Another rare evergreen from Colorado. Hardy, upright grower, with silvery green foliage something like the balsam, but more open in growth.

8 to 12 in.....	30c each; \$2.50 per 10
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Hemlock Spruce—On retentive soils and favorable locations this is one of the most graceful and pretty evergreens. Sometimes called the weeping spruce because of its habit and light, loose sprays.

8 to 12 in.....	20c each; \$1.70 per 10
12 to 18 in.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10

Trees and Shrubs FOR HEDGES.

Arbor Vitae and Red Cedar.....	see page 28
Juniper and Mountain Pine.....	" 27
Rugosa Roses (red, white, double red).....	" 25
Buffalo Berry	" 16
Locust and Sib. Pea Tree.....	" 32
Spirea, Berberry, Lilac.....	" 23
Russian Artemesia, Tamarix.....	" 24

Buckthorn—Very hardy and desirable as lawn ornamental or for hedge purposes. It endures shearing exceedingly well, and is one of the best deciduous shrubs for that purpose. Black berries.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$2.50 per 100
Transplanted sizes.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10

Russian Olive—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium-sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. Foliage and newer growth is silvery white. Fruit of same color, not edible, but hangs on the tree till late in winter. Flowers are small, yellow, but very fragrant. Very desirable for ornamental or hedge purposes. Pleases all who give it a trial.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$2.50 per 100
Transplanted sizes.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10
12 to 18 in. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
3 to 5 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10
4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	40c each; 2.50 per 10

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ORNAMENTALS, SEEDLINGS AND CUTTINGS.

Street trees should be planted about 40 feet apart. For windbreak or grove planting, set 4 by 4 feet or 2 by 8 feet, aiming to get the ground shaded as soon as possible. Cut out the least desirable varieties, as they crowd too much.

Russian Golden Willow—A very hardy and beautiful variety. A very rapid grower, making a fine, medium-sized, round-topped tree. Bark is of a rich, golden color in winter and spring. Desirable for windbreak planting, as a lawn tree or for variety in ornamental plantings.

Cuttings.....	40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000
4 to 6 ft.....	20c each; \$1.50 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	30c each; 2.00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	40c each; 3.00 per 10

White Willow—Well-known tree; valuable as a pioneer for windbreaks. **Cuttings 40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.**

Laurel Leaf Willow—Hardy, rapid grower, having thick, glossy leaves, which are very beautiful. Valuable as an ornamental and also for windbreaks. Prices and grades the same as for Russian Golden Willows.

Cottonwood—A very rapid grower, attaining a large size, and long-lived except in upland or droughty soils. Popular with prairie planters.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	50c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft. seedlings.....	75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000
2 to 3 ft. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. seedlings.....	1.50 per 100

Carolina Poplar—Similar to Cottonwood, but has large leaves and is more symmetrical. Being used in cities considerably in park and street planting. **Cuttings.....40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000**
4 to 6 ft.....20c each; \$1.70 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....30c each; 2.50 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....40c each; 3.50 per 10

Bolleana Poplar—A very desirable silver-leaved variety of upright growth. Valuable in ornamental planting.

4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; \$2.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10

Basswood (Am. Linden)—Hardy, drought-resisting, and one of the best of all for shade or ornamental purposes. Blossoms are very fragrant. Should be more generally planted.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$2.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft. seedlings.....	3.50 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	10c each; \$0.70 per 10; 5.00 per 100
3 to 5 ft.....	15c each; 1.00 per 10; 8.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10; 10.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	30c each; 2.50 per 10; 20.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft.....	40c each; 3.50 per 10; 30.00 per 100

Box Elder—A hardy, rapid grower (particularly when young) making a desirable shade tree and also useful in timber plantings to mix with more valuable kinds.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft. seedlings.....	75c per 100; 5.00 per 1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	5c each; \$0.40 per 10; \$2.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	10c each; .70 per 10; 5.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10; 10.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10; 25.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.50 per 10; 35.00 per 100

Ash (Green or White)—One of our most valuable trees for ornamental or timber planting. Resists drought well. Rapid, upright grower. Prices and grades the same as for Box Elders.

White Elm—One of the best and most popular of trees for any purpose. Hardy, rapid grower; resists drought well and is long lived.

6 to 12 in. seedlings....	\$0.50 per 100;	\$3.00 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft. seedlings....	1.00 per 100;	6.00 per 1,000
2 to 3 ft.....	5c each; \$0.40 per 10;	\$ 2.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	10c each; .70 per 10;	5.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10;	10.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10;	25.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10;	30.00 per 100
10 to 12 ft.....	75c each; 6.50 per 10;	50.00 per 100

Write for prices on larger sizes.

Hackberry—Similar to White Elm. Roots very deep and its twigs and leaves are of a lighter color. Very valuable for timber, or ornamental, but not plentiful. Stands drought and dry winds exceedingly well.

6 to 12 in. seedlings....	\$1.00 per 100;	\$ 6.00 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.50 per 10;	\$ 2.50 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	10c each; .70 per 10;	5.00 per 100
3 to 5 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10;	10.00 per 100

White Soft Maple—A rapid grower and is largely used in street and grove plantings. The trees should be watched while young so they do not form bad crotches that will split down. One of our best shade trees.

6 to 12 in. seedlings....	\$0.40 per 100;	\$ 2.50 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft. seedlings....	.75 per 100;	5.00 per 1,000
2 to 3 ft. seedlings....	1.50 per 100;	10.00 per 1,000
3 to 4 ft. seedlings....	2.00 per 100	
4 to 6 ft.....	20c each; \$1.50 per 10;	\$10.00 per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	30c each; 2.50 per 10;	20.00 per 100
8 to 10 ft.....	40c each; 3.50 per 10;	27.00 per 100
10 to 12 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10;	32.00 per 100

Hard or Sugar Maple—A very ornamental and desirable tree for heavy, retentive soils. Its fine form and foliage makes it a favorite where it succeeds.

6 to 12 in. seedlings....	\$1.00 per 100;	\$ 8.00 per 1,000
1 to 2 ft. seedlings....	1.50 per 100;	10.00 per 1,000
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; \$3.00 per 10	
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10	

Tartarian Maple (Ginnala)—A very hardy and beautiful low growing form. Foliage is dense, smaller and finely cut, turning to the most attractive colors in the fall. Very desirable in ornamental planting.

3 to 5 ft.....	25c each; \$2.00 per 10
4 to 6 ft.....	30c each; 2.50 per 10

Alder, European—A remarkably rapid-growing tree, attaining a height of from 30 to 60 feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations.

6 to 8 ft.....	25c each; \$2.00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10

European Larch—Hardy, graceful, rapid grower; desirable ornamental or timber tree. Similar in appearance to an evergreen, but is deciduous. Should be planted early in the spring before buds start much, to insure growth.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; \$2.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10

Mountain Ash (European)—A handsome lawn tree, hardy, very attractive when in blossom or when covered with its large clusters of red berries. Of upright growth and fine foliage.

1 yr. seedlings.....	\$1.50 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10

White Birch (European)—A desirable lawn tree; its white bark gives pleasing variety to the scene. Not long lived in drouthy soils, but very popular.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$1.50 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10
3 to 5 ft.....	20c each; 1.70 per 10

Small Plants OF ANY VARIETY CAN BE SENT **By Mail**

Catalpa—A rapid growing tree of tropical nature. Leaves very large; flowers large and sweet-scented, ripening into long, bean-like pods. Our trees are grown from seed collected in the near neighborhood, producing very hardy trees.

10 to 15 in. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	10c each; .50 per 10
3 to 5 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10
4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	35c each; 3.00 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	50c each; 4.00 per 10

Black Locust—A rapid growing thorny tree, that is desirable on account of its pretty foliage and fragrant flowers. Seed matures in brown pods.

10 to 15 in. seedlings	\$1.00 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	10c each; \$0.50 per 10; 2.50 per 100
3 to 5 ft.....	15c each; 1.00 per 10; 7.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10

Honey Locust—Similar to the above, but has longer thorns and does not sucker. The foliage is also finer. Both are sometimes used for hedges, and make very ornamental trees.

10 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$1.00 per 100
3 to 5 ft.....	20c each; 1.50 per 10
4 to 6 ft.....	30c each; 2.50 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	40c each

Kentucky Coffee Tree—A handsome native tree of medium size, with upright, blunt branches and beautiful feathery foliage. A very desirable ornamental; called Coffee Tree because the seed matures in pods and has some resemblance to the coffee bean.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$2.00 per 100
1 to 2 ft.....	15c each; 1.00 per 10
3 to 5 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10

Siberian Pea Tree or Caragana—Very hardy, and desirable for hedges or as an ornamental; makes a good sized shrub, with fine locust-like foliage and yellow flowers.

6 to 12 in. seedlings.....	\$1.50 per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	25c each; 2.00 per 10

WEEPING TREES.

Mountain Ash—A hardy, rapid grower; very desirable for lawn planting. Very attractive when covered with its large clusters of flowers and red berries. **5 to 6 ft.** (2-year heads) **\$1 each.**

Weeping Russian Mulberry—A very graceful, medium-sized, fairly hardy tree that deserves a place in ornamental plantings. **2-year heads, \$1.00.**

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch—One of the most erect, handsome and graceful of trees for ornamental use. Very popular, but short lived in dry locations. **5 to 6 ft. trees.....** \$1.25 each
4 to 5 ft..... 1.00 each

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—A rapid growing hardy tree; desirable for reasonable moist locations.

4 to 6 ft. trees.....	35c
6 to 8 ft.....	50c

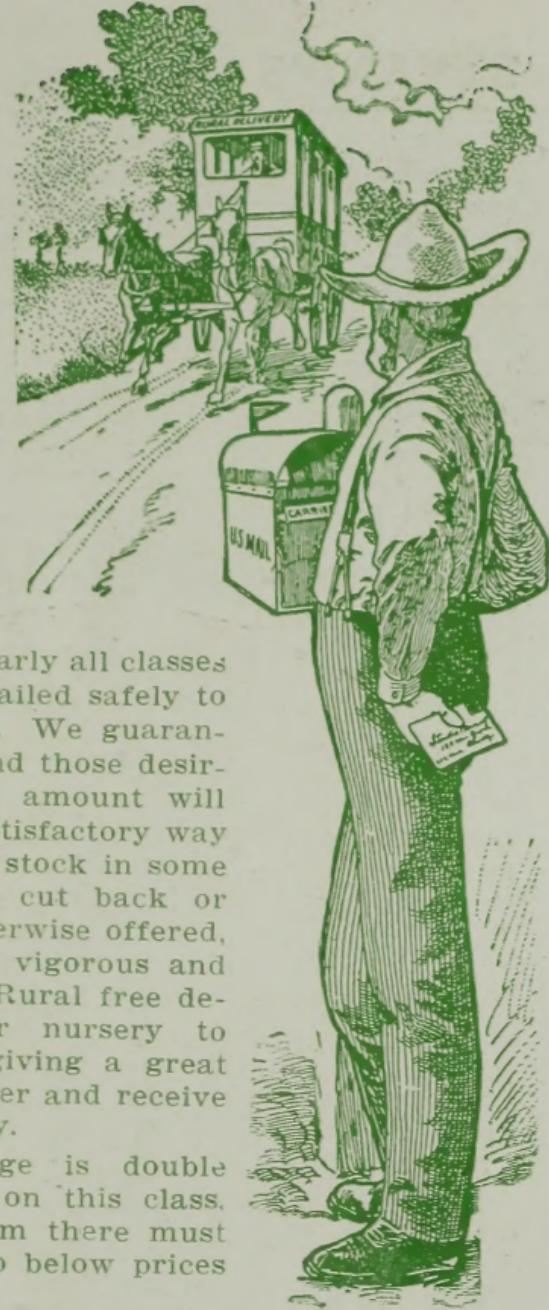
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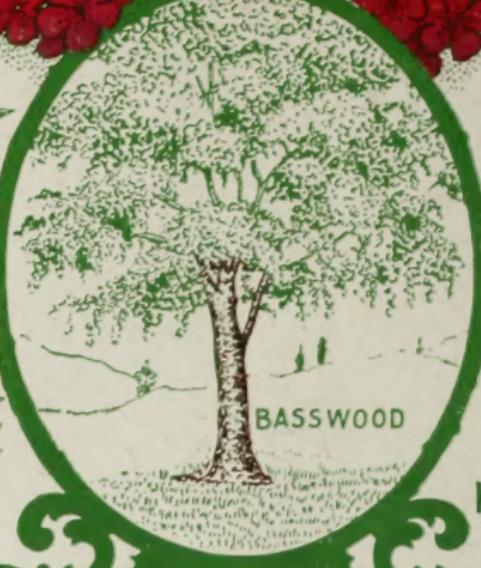


	EACH	10	25	100
Apples, 1 year old....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$1.75
Apples, grafts.....50	\$1.50
Apple, Plum and Cherry scions25	.50	1.50
Currants & Gooseberries	.15	1.00	....	....
Raspberries and Black- berries .....	.05	.40	.75	....
Grapes, Roses, Vines & Shrubs .....	.20	1.75	....	....
Strawberries and As- paragus .....	.....	.....	.35	1.00
Rhubarb and Horse Radish .....	.10	.80	....	....
Paeonies and Hardy Perennials .....	.20	1.75	....	....
Gladiolus and Tulips....	.....	.35	.75	2.00
Cuttings of Willow or Poplar .....	.....	.....	.25	.75
Box Elder and Ash, 1 year seedlings .....	.....	.....	.25	.75
Butternut, 1 yr. seedlings	.06	.50	1.00
Evergreens, 2 yr. "25	.60	1.75
Evergreens, once trans- planted10	.90	2.00

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What You Want ASK FOR IT**



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